

## MRS. CARRIE NATION TRIES TO SEE TAFT

Politely Informed She Cannot Enter White House.

### GENERAL ALARM NOT GIVEN

Guard at Door Did Not Know Caller or Perhaps There Would Have Been More or Less Excitement. Reformers Don't Like Roosevelt. Objects to Whisky Signs.

Carrie Nation, just returned from her European crusade, was a caller at the White House yesterday afternoon. She did not see the President. Secretary Carpenter was spared the embarrassment of informing her that the Chief Executive was busy. Even the Secret Service men remained oblivious to the presence, near their chief, of the terrible hatchet wielder, who had called primed for a repetition of the stormy session she had held with Secretary Taft, in Cincinnati last summer, previous to his nomination.

Mrs. Nation was in a hurry, and as she rushed up to the main entrance of the White House she accosted the first policeman she saw.

"Is the President in?" she asked. "No," he said, "answered the officer of the law, who, failing to recognize his questioner, continued peacefully to tramp his beat, instead of turning in a general alarm."

The woman hesitates. For a moment Mrs. Nation hesitated, and then, by an exercise of great self-control, suppressed her emotions and refrained from starting an argument with the officer. Realizing that a visit to the station house would probably make her miss her afternoon train for Guthrie, Okla., she accepted the old adage that discretion is the better part of valor, and left the White House grounds as quietly as she had entered.

"Have you been to see the President?" Mrs. Nation asked a reporter for the Washington Herald, as he recognized her coming through the gate.

"Yes, I have, but he isn't in," she answered. "I came to tell him that I saw a whisky sign posted as an advertisement in one of the Seventh street cars, and to ask why it was that I should have to ride in a saloon in the National Capital. It's awful! These signs were not there before I went to Europe. Washington is growing to be a worse place."

"You see what we're coming to," she continued. "Look at the terrible weather you had on the 4th of March. Didn't I predict that a national calamity would follow the inauguration of Taft?"

"I wish I had been able to see him. I would have told the people up here a few things, if I hadn't had to catch a train. I wouldn't mind going to jail to let the people know what whisky signs hung up in their street cars, and that the President would not have them removed at once."

"What is the matter with the Washington W. O. T. U.? Why don't they have these signs taken down?"

"She asks about Cigarettes. I wanted to talk to the President about a lot of things. We've met before, you know, but he wasn't President then. I want to know if his daughter smokes cigarettes."

"President Taft has a man in his cabinet who owns race horses. Just think of it! He is just the right kind of a man to teach people how to kill. Even President Roosevelt didn't do that."

"You seem to like President Roosevelt," she suggested.

"Like him?" she exclaimed. "I am glad he's gone to Africa and hope he will never come back. I wouldn't cry my eyes out if he lions ate them up. I am very anti-Roosevelt because he believes in high license."

Mrs. Nation arrived in New York from England on the steamer Baltic Sunday. She is on her way to Oklahoma, where she expects to continue her crusade against cigarettes and alcohol.

### ALLEGED THIEF CAUGHT.

Clarence Minar, Negro waiter, arrested in New York.

Clarence Minar, whom the Washington police have been searching for since last November, has been caught in New York, and arrested as a fugitive from justice. He was found at 48 West Fifty-fourth street.

Minar is a negro waiter, and is said to have operated extensively in apartment houses here. He is alleged to have frequently been several hours behind him, efforts to effect an arrest have been unavailing.

When he disappeared from Washington no trace was found until word was received from Texas that the police were on his trail. This chase led to Mexico, and finally he was tracked to Canada. It is probable Mrs. Sarah C. Gates, who occupied apartments at the Highlands when Minar was in the employ as a butler, will appear against him.

**SNEAK THIEVES SOUGHT.**

Police Go on Trail, but Get Only Three Small Boys.

Determined to put an end to the series of petit larcenies that have been stirring automobile owners in Georgetown recently, the police of the Third precinct set out last night to cordon an alleged band of sneak thieves.

Detective Embrey and Policemen Thompson kept up a still hunt for several hours, and at 11 o'clock last night marched three diminutive negroes into the station house, charged with complicity in the theft of numerous automobile lamps, bells, electric wiring, and other articles. The youngsters were routed out of bed, and that their detention was distasteful to them was made evident by the howls emanating later from the cell room.

The boys are Otis Allen, Will Wells, and Reginald Parker. All are under thirteen years. Pending further investigation they will be held at the House of Detention.

Lecture by Mr. Austin.

O. P. Austin will deliver a lecture tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at Carroll Institute Hall on the "Cathedrals, mosques, and temples of the Old World." He will illustrate his address by stereoscopic plates and moving pictures collected in his travels around the world. The lecture will be complimentary.

One "BROMO QUININE" Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

on every box, 25c

### TRIAL IN NEW COURT.

Judge Mills Has Been Busy Since Room Was Made Ready.

A case was tried yesterday on the first writ issued by the new Municipal Court in its building in John Marshall place. Judge Mills, who heard the case, has also heard seven or eight held over from his Justice of the peace docket.

Judge Mills' court room is the only one at present ready for occupancy, but as the other rooms are being put into shape for use the new court is gradually disposing of business.

The justice's writs proceeded regularly, and a number are returnable the latter part of this week, chiefly in landlord and tenant cases.

### GERMANS IN MEETING

Lessons from Irish Enthusiasm Are Proffered.

### SECRETARY BENDER SPEAKS

Reference is Made to Big Crowd Which Attended Celebration of Emmet's Anniversary, and Also the St. Patrick's Day Banquet—United Societies Hold Regular Meeting.

Last night's regular monthly meeting of the United German Society in Bender's Hall consisted to a great extent of observations on the part of Gustav Bender, the secretary of the organization, on the various functions which the society recently celebrated, at which local Irish societies had been invited as the guests of the local Germans.

In the absence of Kurt Voelckner, the president of the society, who is sick as a result of a severe cold contracted on inauguration day, August Schwarz was elected temporary chairman.

Continuing his observations, Mr. Bender said that the Germans of this city could take a lesson from their Irish friends and societies as to how to make public gatherings a success. Mr. Bender referred to the immense crowd which filled Columbia Theater on the occasion of Robert Emmet's anniversary, and said he doubted that the Germans could fill the hall at a Schiller festival or any other similar German gathering. He advised the members to prove as loyal to their organizations as their Irish counterparts were to theirs.

For the second number on the program of the evening, Mr. Bender again spoke on his favorite subject, and reported that at the St. Patrick's Day banquet, which was recently held at Carroll Institute, the officers of the United German Societies occupied seats of honor on the stage, and that President Voelckner, of the Central Verein, made an address, which was enthusiastically received by those present.

**Hibernians Attend.**

And, for the third time, Mr. Bender spoke on the same subject. He informed the verities that the Washington Saengerbund had extended an invitation to the officers of the United German Societies to attend the band's public concert last Sunday, and to invite the officers of the local Ancient Order of Hibernians. Mr. Bender reported that this was done, and that the officers of the A. O. H. invited by him occupied a box at the concert. Mr. Bender thought that the Washington Saengerbund should be extended a vote of thanks for having enabled the Central Verein to reciprocate to the A. O. H. for having entertained the Germans at their celebrations.

A letter was received from the Germans of Spokane, Wash., requesting the local society to send them a copy of its constitution and bylaws, as the Spokane Germans intended to organize a Verein along the lines of the local organization. The request was granted.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Saengerbund and the Columbia Turnverein for giving the use of their halls to the members of the Central Verein on inauguration day.

P. A. G. president of the Arion Gesangsverein, invited the Centrals to the children's masquerade ball, which will be held on Friday evening at the Arion Hall.

The regular rehearsal of the Saengerbund for the choruses which will be sung in competition by the local singers took place last night, under the leadership of Prof. Henry Kander. There will be a mass rehearsal of the United German Societies at Saengerbund Hall on Sunday afternoon, at which the Saengerbund, the Arion, and the Germania will participate.

### LOOKING UP THE REPLY.

Note from Nicaraguan Minister and Documents Being Digested.

The State Department is still studying the Nicaraguan Minister's reply to Secretary Knox's note of March 15. This note from Mr. Knox to the Nicaraguan Minister is now being commonly referred to as an ultimatum.

The Nicaraguan Minister's reply is not long, taking up only four pages, but with it were sent a number of documents which are now being translated. It is expected some decision will be reached in a few days.

### LOCAL BRIEFS.

By will, dated December 24, 1882, Matthew Aiken, makes his wife, Mary J. Aiken, sole beneficiary and executrix.

Mamie Cook, failed to appear in the Police Court yesterday to answer charge of carrying a concealed revolver and forfeited \$50 collateral.

While riding a bicycle in Pennsylvania avenue yesterday, William Riler, sixteen years old, was knocked down by a wagon driven by Alfred Butler. He sustained internal injuries and was treated at the Emergency Hospital.

Right Rev. D. J. O'Connell, titular Bishop of Sebaste and Auxiliary Bishop of San Francisco, has concluded his visit at the Catholic University, and is the guest of Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore. Bishop O'Connell is the former rector of the university.

In accordance with an act of Congress, Justice Ashley M. Gould and Judges Ivory G. Kimball and Alexander R. Millwren have appointed Dr. John R. Pringle to fill the vacancy in the board of children's guardians, created by the resignation of John F. Cook.

William Woltz, engineer, was struck by a shaft at the Model Laundry yesterday and received a compound fracture of the right collar bone and several lacerations on the body. He was knocked down by a wagon driven by Alfred Butler. He sustained internal injuries and was treated at the Emergency Hospital.

Funeral services for Mrs. Anna Wallace Jones, who died at her apartment in the Savoy Monday, were held yesterday morning at St. John's Episcopal Church. Rev. Roland Cotton Smith conducted the service. Interment was in Oak Hill Cemetery. Mrs. Jones was sixty-seven years old. She was the widow of Charles S. D. Jones.

Ellis Johnson, 1229 Half street southwest, yesterday filed suit in the District Supreme Court for absolute divorce from John Johnson. Through his attorney, James L. Pugh, Esq., the complainant says she was married in Washington on July 25, 1881, by Rev. John Richards, pastor of Rahoboth Baptist Church. She says they lived together until October, 1901, when Johnson deserted her, and she went to live with her mother, with whom she still resides. The couple have no children.

When you have lost or found anything, telephone an advertisement to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

## PROHIBITION ASKED FOR THE DISTRICT

Crusaders Hold Rally for New Campaign.

### REGULATION UNSATISFACTORY

Speakers Declare There Are 200 "Speakasies" in Washington, Besides 630 Saloons—Any Compromise with Liquor Forces Short of Eradication of the Traffic Is Scorned.

Absolute prohibition for the District of Columbia—not temperance, but a "lid" heretically sealed—was advocated last night by Matthew O'Brien, legislative agent of the Prohibition Crusaders, at a meeting in the First Congregational Church.

"All this talk about regulation is a farce," said Mr. O'Brien. "What has regulation ever done toward decreasing the sale of intoxicating fluids? Washington to-day has about 630 saloons, reinforced by 200 'speakasies.' Suppose that number was cut down to 200. Would less liquor be sold?"

"If the sale of liquor is wrong, it is all wrong, and should be entirely stopped. The United States government accepts revenue from the sale of liquor. If it is right in doing that, then we who have other to-night are undesirable citizens. By not drinking we are not contributing to the sale of liquor, and by not contributing to the sale we are not contributing to the revenue, and therefore, to the support of our country."

**Scouts Temperance.**

Mr. O'Brien put temperance and all other compromises on the grill and kept them there.

"We hear a lot about 'moral suasion,'" he said. "Do you suppose the wife, beaten by her drunken husband, is going to be able in 'moral suasion' to make him live in 'moral suasion'?"

"I would rather wipe out the 'respectable saloons' than the dives. The respectable saloons are simply recruiting stations for the dives. If the respectable saloons didn't exist, the dives would not flourish the way they do."

The speaker heaped scorn on the argument he said was put forward by the liquor interests that the country could not live without the revenue coming from the sale of their product.

"The drinkers of this country are going into their pockets for \$1,500,000,000 a year," he said. "That is the sum they give up for the drinks they get. In return, we are asked to give another consideration to the few dollars derived by the government from licenses and excise taxes. Another argument put forward by the liquor dealers is that if the sale of intoxicating beverages was stopped, thousands of persons would be thrown out of employment. They would."

**Saloons Ought to Go.**

"Thousands of washwomen, who are now trying to earn for their children the money their husbands ought to bring home to them, would be able to give up their struggle for existence, and live as wives and mothers should."

Mr. O'Brien was reserved as the last speaker with an appreciation of climatic effect. The speaker who preceded him, Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, chairman of the permanent committee on temperance of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, was not sure that a lid wasn't all right if the whole apple was not to be had. He believed that saloons "speak easily" and "blind tigers" ought to go. But he did not believe the movement ought to put all its eggs into one basket, if there was any danger that the basket would not arrive safely at the market. With that reservation, Mr. Dinwiddie cordially arraigned the liquor traffic.

"I believe there is a well defined sentiment in Washington and throughout the country that the National Capital should be freed from the thralldom of strong drink," he said. "There may be a difference of opinion as to how that end may best be attained, but there is no difference of opinion as to the need of abolishing the saloon."

**Liquor Dealers Hypocrites.**

"The liquor interests contend that prohibition really increases the sale of their product. They know that it is not true, and you know it is not true. If it were, why should the dealers be fighting prohibition tooth and nail, instead of aiding it?"

Mr. Dinwiddie told of the progress of the movement in the Western and Southern States and of the improved conditions which he said it had brought about.

"The success of prohibition in the country makes me think it will become an accepted fact here sooner than we suppose," he said.

Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Woodrow, pastor of the church, presided over the meeting. With him on the platform were L. F. Randolph, vice president of the Prohibition Crusaders, and Rev. L. H. Miller, department chaplain of the G. A. R., who pronounced the invocation.

### Shackelford's Feet Pleased.

Members of the Geographic Society and others interested in exploration, expressed pleasure yesterday at the report that Lieut. Shackelford had reached the South Pole. "A wonderful achievement" was the comment made by Walter Wellman, Admiral Schley, who is president of the Arctic Club, said he had heard the report and sincerely hoped it was true. He knows Shackelford and thinks him a man well equipped for such an expedition.

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## NEAR THE POLE.

Continued from Page One.

January 4 with one tent, utilizing the poles of the second tent for guiding marks for our return. The surface became soft and the blizzard continued.

"For sixty hours during January 7, 8, and 9 the blizzard raged, with 72 degrees of frost, and the wind blowing seventy miles an hour. It was impossible to move. Members of the party were frequently frost-bitten in their sleeping bags."

We left camp on January 9 and reached the depot on January 12. This is the most southerly point ever reached. Here we hoisted the Union Jack presented to us by the Queen. No mountains were visible. We saw a plain stretching to the south. We returned to pick up our depot on the plateau, guided by our outward tracks, for the flags attached to the tent poles had been blown away.

Very violent blizzards blowing at our backs helped us to travel from twenty to twenty-nine miles daily. We reached the upper glacier depot on January 19. The snow had been blown from the glacier surface, leaving slippery blue ice. The discovery was a great relief in the heavy gale. The sledge was towed by stages by the Alpine rope.

"On the morning of January 26 our food was finished. It was slow going. Sixteen miles were covered in twenty-two hours' march. The snow was two feet deep, concealing the crevasses. We reached the lower glacier depot in latitude 83.6 on the afternoon of January 27. There we found food, and proceeding, we reached the Grist depot, named after a dead pony, on February 2. There was no food remaining."

**Food Supply Gone.**

"Wild was suffering from dysentery, the effects of horse meat. The entire party were prostrated by dysentery on February 3, and were unable to move. The dysentery continued eight days, but, helped by strong southerly blizzards, we reached Chinaman depot on February 12. We returned on March 1. The blizzards continued, with 50 degrees of frost. We discarded everything except our camp outfit and geological specimens, and on February 23 reached the next depot, all our food being finished. Helped by the southerly blizzard, which was accompanied by 67 degrees of frost, we reached on February 23 a depot on Minna Bluff, which had been laid by the Joyce party in January."

Here we received news from the ship. We made a forced march of twenty-four miles on February 23. On February 27, Marshall was unable to march. I left him in camp in charge of Adams, while Wild and I made a forced march to the ship for a relief party, and all reached the ship at Hut Point on March 4, in a blizzard.

"The total distance of the journey, including relays, was 170 statute miles. The trip was without the loss of a single man, a single dog, or a single ounce of food. We found coal measures in limestone. We also made a complete meteorological record. We discovered eight distinct mountain ranges and over a hundred mountains. We surveyed and photographed many glaciers, and found signs of former greater glaciation."

"The geographical south pole is doubtfully situated at a plateau from 10,000 to 11,000 feet above the sea level."

### FIND MAGNETIC POLE.

Prof. Davis and Party Make an Independent Trip.

London, March 23.—Prof. Edworth Davis gives the following record of an independent trip from the Nimrod to the magnetic pole, where he eventually planted the Union Jack.

The northern party, consisting of Douglas, Marston, Mackay, and myself, left Cape Royd for the magnetic pole on October 5, 1908. We picked up the depot left by the motor car fifteen miles out. The party hauled two sledges by relays, the total weight being 600 pounds per man, with provisions for ninety-three days."

We reached Butter Point on October 13, and, leaving a depot, continued northward in 60 degrees of frost. There was very heavy sleighing over consolidated pack ice north of Cape Bernerski. The sea ice of Granite Harbor was just strong enough on October 24 to bear sledges. We arrived at the Sound, twelve miles farther north, on October 28. To save oil, we utilized seal blubber farther north. We lived mainly on seal meat.

"We crossed the Nordenskiöld barrier and reached Drygalski glacier. The ice on the south side of the glacier was beginning to break up. We crossed farther east on December 6 and followed a difficult route over crevassed pressure ridges."

**Find the Open Sea.**

"On December 10 we found the open sea on the north side of the Drygalski glacier. We made a depot of one sledge, and after cooking supplies of seal and penguin, we started on the shore of food. We turned inland with 600 pounds of equipment and provisions. We attempted the glacier between the Mountains Nansen and Larsen. After sliding among high pressure ridges, where the sledges were being crushed, we crossed the crevasses, we abandoned that route."

"The party ascended the steep slope of a branch glacier to the main glacier between the mountains Larsen and Bellinghousen. The party was fatigued and hungry, and the sledges were being crushed. We turned inland with 600 pounds of equipment and provisions. We attempted the glacier between the Mountains Nansen and Larsen. After sliding among high pressure ridges, where the sledges were being crushed, we crossed the crevasses, we abandoned that route."

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## BOARD OF TRADE MEETS AT WILLARD

Adopts Vigorous Report Upon Waterfront Ownership.

### WOULD RETAIN STREET NAME

Passes Resolution Approving Depew Measure to Change Date of Inauguration—Recommendations of the Committee on Buildings Stirs Unfavorable Comment.

At the March meeting of the Board of Trade last night, held in the red parlor at the Willard, ten reports of committees were acted upon, three others were postponed to a future meeting and a resolution adopted favoring the proposed change in the date of inauguration.

Considerable discussion sprang up on some of the reports and the meeting was a very spirited one from beginning to end.

Upon request the report on river and harbor improvement was taken up first, as M. I. Weller, chairman, had another meeting to attend. This report dealt largely with the proposed improvement of the Anacostia River, and discussed principally the ownership of the lands upon